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Elwang says: "Race amalgamation is going on in Columbia steadily, increasingly. The distinct negro type . . . is gradually disappearing, and the mulatto and quadroon types are steadily becoming more evident. . . . The conditions of the situation . . . admit of only one result,—the gradual disappearance of the negro *as a negro*. That is precisely what is taking place in Columbia." But nothing in the pamphlet indicates that the observations cover a long period. If not, these statements must be deemed merely a generalization from the opinions of those interviewed. The only other sources of information on this point with which I am acquainted are the opinions of competent and experienced observers elsewhere. The general testimony of such men, so far as I have obtained it in conversation, does not agree with the conclusions of the author. Whether their evidence has been affected by their desire to believe what they assert one cannot say; but it is unfortunate that in this matter, which comes very near to being the central problem in the relations of the races, we have no other evidence than that of individual and contradictory opinions.

Local studies of this sort are greatly needed, and both Mr. Elwang and Professor Ellwood are to be congratulated on the thoroughness and impartiality with which the work has been done. The general results of statistical investigation in this field for the whole country, as presented by the Census Office, need to be treated as the background for a large number of similar local studies, in which the general and abstract facts for the whole country may find their proper setting and explanation.

W. F. WILLCOX.

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#### THE AUSTRIAN INDUSTRIAL CENSUS, 1902.

The most reliable information as to the economic condition of a country can be secured through industrial censuses. In Austria statistical investigations of that kind were not undertaken until 1902, when an industrial census was ordered by act of parliament. The results of the census relating to manufactures, trade, and commerce have just been published (*Statist. Monatsschrift*, vols. viii. and ix.), and disclose interesting facts. The publication of the statistics of agriculture has been somewhat delayed.

Two different schedules were used. The Central Commission of Statistics in Vienna, having charge of the investigation, proposed a separate enumeration of the home workshops on a special schedule (*Heimarbeiter-Karte*). Finally, however, that intention was abandoned, and the "home workers' cards" used mainly in the case

of certain small shops, the owners of which had no legal permit to engage in manufacturing.

The definition of the establishment, as the unit of enumeration, is somewhat different from that given in the United States Census Reports of 1900. In Austria the industrial or commercial concerns which comprise more than one undertaking were counted as separate establishments, even if located in the same city.

Statistics of wages, cost of materials used, and the value of goods made were not collected. Any attempt to ascertain these facts would in this country result in a failure.

The number of establishments and of persons employed in all branches of manufactures, trade, and commerce, was on June 3, 1902, as shown in the following table. Railways, banking, as well as the establishments of co-operative societies, are not included in this statement.

	Establishments enumerated on the General Schedule.		Establishments enumerated on the Home-workers' Cards.	
	Number of Establish- ments.	Persons employed.	Number of Establish- ments.	Number of persons em- ployed.
Manufactures . . . . .	627,360	2,824,519	356,995	463,536
Trade and commerce . . .	360,917	693,248	—	—
Total . . . . .	988,277	3,517,767	356,995	463,536

In all establishments 3,981,303 persons were engaged in gainful occupations. This number includes salaried officials, and wage-workers, as well as employers.

The number of persons in each of these "social classes" is shown for all establishments enumerated on the general schedule in the table below:—

	Employers.		Salaried Officials.		Wage-earners.	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
Manufactures . . . . .	567,559	21.1	86,259	3.1	2,170,701	76.8
Trade and commerce . .	325,540	47.0	232,551	33.5	135,157	19.5
Total . . . . .	893,099	25.4	318,810	9.1	2,305,858	65.5

Nearly the whole number of persons employed in the establishments enumerated on the home-workers' card were owners and members of their families.

The following summary shows the industrial population of Austria distributed by sex:—

	Males.		Females.	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
Manufactures (general schedule) . . . .	2,187,837	77.4	636,682	22.0
Manufactures (special schedule) . . . .	262,319	56.6	201,217	43.4
Trade and commerce . . . . .	471,411	68.0	221,837	32.0

The employment of women predominates in the small shops enumerated on the home-workers' cards. Trade and commerce come next in this regard.

The proportion of females employed in Austrian industries appears generally larger than in those of the United States.

The Austrian industrial census shows also the size of the establishments according to the number of persons employed. The results of the investigation were as follows:—

	Manufacturing Industries.*		Trade and Commerce.	
	Number of Establishments.	Per Cent.	Number of Establishments.	Per Cent.
1 person . . . . .	238,970	39.1	204,168	58.0
2 to 5 persons . . . . .	317,001	51.9	138,600	39.2
6 to 10 persons . . . . .	29,916	4.9	6,949	1.9
11 to 20 persons . . . . .	11,553	1.9	2,237	0.6
21 to 100 persons . . . . .	10,317	1.7	1,082	0.3
101 to 300 persons . . . . .	2,250	1.4	79	a
Over 300 persons . . . . .	831	0.1	17	a

The vast majority of establishments are small shops. As no data relative to the value of products are available, it is difficult to judge the relative economic importance of each group of establishments.

The large fraction of establishments of the smallest size employed only 11 per cent. of the industrial population enumerated by the census.

\* Establishments enumerated on the general schedule only.

a Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

The following table divides the industries and trades in Austria in accordance with the form of organization:—

Form of Organization.	Establishments.*		Persons Employed.	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
Individual ownership . . . . .	959,072	97.0	2,570,073	73.1
Partnership . . . . .	20,280	2.1	513,334	14.6
Joint stock company . . . . .	2,765	0.3	291,177	8.2
Miscellaneous . . . . .	6,140	0.6	143,183	4.1

It appears that the primitive form of industrial organization still predominates in Austria. Of the four forms of organization, individual ownership is relatively most important; but the average number of persons employed in *one* establishment of this class is 2.7 only against 25.3, 105.3, and 23.3 persons, respectively, in the other classes.

The census reports that 56,762 establishments used power the amount of which aggregated to 1,646,092 horse power. In 8,297 establishments power was used, but the amount could not be ascertained.

The following figures indicate the economic importance of the different kinds of power used:—

Establishments using	Number of Establishments using Power.	Number of Establishments reporting Amount of Horse Power.	Horse Power
Steam . . . . .	11,502	10,928	957,980
Gas . . . . .	1,894	1,864	15,090
Water wheels . . . . .	38,088	31,259	432,632
Electric motors . . . . .	3,447	3,228	227,268
Other power . . . . .	1,831	1,186	13,132
Total . . . . .	56,762	48,465	1,646,092

Only those establishments enumerated on the general schedule have been regarded in the above statement.

At present there exists no statistical material to show the development of Austrian industries. This can be rendered possible in taking periodically industrial censuses, as has been done in the United States since the earlier part of the nineteenth century.

H. FEHLINGER.

\* Enumerated on the general schedule.